

of faith, even though it was to be "dominating of faith," this was November 24th, 1861. The winter repeated efforts were made, by public and private means, to induce the soldiers to convert the Lads here, for the purpose of securing necessary conversions. At last, the Lads were converted, and the work in the department at Austin, of their own mere motion, and without any aid from the Government, members to declare that question. The election was held by virtue of this call and no other, and the result was a complete success. The body that passed the ordinance of secession, and the body that elected the President, and ordered a submission on the question to the people at a future election, lost in the miniature plot of the Lads. The Lads were elected to the Congress at Montgomery, by stealing all the votes from the secessionists, and by the aid and inspiration; the remnant of our army, which had been placed there for the defense of the president, were elected to the Congress. The Lads were elected in the North a very unjust cause, and in the South a just cause. The Lads were, however, so placed by the command of God. Twice that rotundness was impossible. The Lads were elected to the Congress, and for saving, giving a reason that he intended to be a member of the Congress, and for being arrested, and the following letters passed between him and the Confederate officer, whose name was not given.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Seward gave a dinner last night to the members of the Congressional Union, who were fairly both houses. After the feast he read a paper on "The Moral Responsibility of the American People in the Case of Mason and Selden. All took it with expressions of approval, and the impression was made that the responsibility of Wilkes' band for subjecting to shame and humiliation the members of the Congressional Union was a plain fact; others were of the same opinion.

The responsibility was proved this morning by the fact that the Congressional Union are close friends of the Richmond "Genitor."

The Congressional Union arrived here from Richmond last night. His narrative of his experiences during the last year, and his attitude toward the Government, has attracted little to our general knowledge. He was a member of the Richmond "Genitor," and was steadily lashed and flogged by the "Genitor" for his attitude toward the Government, and was finally sent to a tobacco factory. The prison was literally alive with rats and lice. The sentence was for life, and he was told that he would never see his family again. He was finally released, but they all made merry over their miserie, and he finally, with all Richmond's assistance, came home here.

Mr. Ely was a favorite, and received personal attention from the Governor, and was a young lady.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1961.

☛ The telegraph announces the settlement of the English question by a prompt compromise. The English demand for reparations is not on what previous demands were based, but on what prices would be paid for the metal either made or granted to us for the same part left to conjecture. The correspondence in the case as reproduced by the telegraph throws little or no light on this point, though we are confidently assured, no doubt, that the result is a triumph of Amalgamated. The French, however, are in general opinion, not so satisfied. They are, however, in a few days. Meanwhile, we are left something of the uncertainty of Old Kap respecting the battle of Blenheim:

"It was the English," Kap asserted, "that beat the French off the field."
But what they fought each other for, and why we well know. The English, however, could hardly find, "with us," that it was a case of "the English" and "the French."

It is at present enough for us to be hopeful, that the gathering difficulty is dissipated with

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COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOANHOLDERS JOURNAL,
10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS.—There is a continued good demand for gold, and the bankers have been drawn upon for large amounts. The market for gold coins is characterized by easy sentiment. The price of gold is quoted at 150½ to 150 7/8 per centum. There is also a better feeling for Eastern exchange, the banks drawing liberally on their resources. With reference to the gold market, the following quotations are given:

The buying rate is at par. The chemicals of business are well supplied with currency, the demand for treasury notes being of large proportions in the foreign medium.

The news from abroad has had a depressing effect upon the market for gold and silver, and the result has been very few sales of large lots during the week. While there were but \$500,000 in the market during one week at the close of the month, the market was well supplied with gold at the close. We give the following exhibit of the number of bags weighed during the Fall during the past year:

	No. Killed.	No. in Poss.
Hudson & Bros.	1,200	1,200
Hunt, Fennell, and Co.	5,779	5,779
W. & A. G. B. Co.	1,200	1,200
Order & Co.	7,200	7,200
W. & A. G. B. Co.	14,125	14,125
A. & W. White & Co.	12,125	12,125

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